

(SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.)

for their visits to important centres and for their work are provided and a Departmental Officer generally accompanies them. Any other facility specifically requested for is also arranged wherever possible.

(c) Three.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಈ ಮೂರು ಜನ ಅರ್ಗನೈಸರುಗಳು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಗುಪ್ತರವರು ಕಾಂದನಾರಿ ನಕ್ಕರೆ, ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸರವರು ಖಾದಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜಭಾಯ್ ಪಟೇಲರವರು ಕುಟ್ಟಿದ ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಇವುಗಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಇವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮೈಸೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಹೊರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರು ಏನೇನು ನೋಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೋರಿಸಿ ದೆವು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಒತ್ತು ಕುಟ್ಟುವುದು ಮುಂತಾದವು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇವೆ ಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಕಳು ಹಿಸಿದಿರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ನಾವು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಬಂದನ್ನೇ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಪಟ್ಟರೋ ಆ ಜಾಗಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದೆವು. ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವರು ಖಾದಿ ಪರಿ ಶೀಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಕಾದು ನೋಡೋಣ. ಈಗ ಒಬ್ಬರ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಏನೇನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಾಹನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಏನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಿಜವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಇಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಕಾರನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು.

Forest Research Laboratory (Chief Research Officer.)

Q.—365. Sri B. M. SEENAPPA
(Cubbonpet).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) when the present Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore, was opened ;

(b) what are the details of
(i) works allotted ; (ii) work turned out year after year in each section from the date of its inception (details only item-war may be given) ;

(c) when the present Chief Research Officer was posted to this Laboratory ;

(d) what his pay was when he was first posted to this Laboratory and what his pay is now ;

(e) the amount of Government money spent on this Forest Research Officer (i.e., Forest Chemist) ; (i) for his training and other foreign tours ; (ii) on his pay and T.A. from the time he was posted to the Laboratory to end of November 1953 ;

(f) what is the research work so far done by this officer in this Laboratory ;

(g) whether he is drawing any allowance in addition to his pay and if so, why is it sanctioned ;

(h) whether it is not possible to close the two sections Chemist and Utilization for the present and utilize these two officers elsewhere ;

(i) what is the expenditure to Government per annum on the Chemist Section inclusive of pay to Forest Research Officer's Establishment ?

A.—Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—

(a) 1938.

(b)(i) Chemical and analytical work on Forest Products.

Microscopic and Photographic work on timbers.

Timber testing.

(ii) Analytical work—Examination of

(a) local tanstuffs.

(b) Cinchona.

(c) Essential Oil from the blossoms of 'Shorea talura'—(Jalari Tree).

(d) Use of vegetable insecticides as possible wood preservatives.

(e) Production of Bamboo Cellulose of Rayon Grade Specification.

(f) Rayon fibre from Bamboos. A brief note on the Laboratory is also appended.

(c) As Forest Chemist in 1938. As Chief Research Officer in April 1952.

(d) Rs. 200 : 1938
Rs. 600 ; 1953

(e) (i) Exact figures for his training when he was appointed are not available. However the average cost of training probationers in 1938 was about Rs. 8,000 each.

(ii) Salary — Rs. 82,672-4-0

T. A. — Rs. 5,018-9-0

(f) Please see reply to clause (b).

(g) Yes; a duty allowance of Rs. 50 p.m.

(h) No.

(i) It is not possible to furnish information regarding the expenditure incurred on individual sections. The expenditure on the Forest Research Laboratory as a whole during 1952-53 was Rs. 35,735-0-11.

APPENDIX.

THE FOREST RESEARCH LABORATORY, BANGALORE.

The Forest Research Laboratory was established by the Government of Mysore at Bangalore in 1938. It is modest in conception and limited in scope. But, it has the distinction of being the first institution in India outside Dehra Dun, specially designed and exclusively devoted to work on Forest problems.

The institution has small but well equipped (i) Laboratory for chemical and analytical work on Forest Products, (ii) Laboratory for microscopic and photographic work on timbers, (iii) a Universal Timber Testing Machine with an auxiliary carpentry shop to prepare specimens, (iv) a 20-acre experimental plot for raising stock, and (v) a Museum. Except for a few special reference books, the Forest Research Laboratory depends on the Indian Institute of Science (in its immediate vicinity) for Library facilities.

The completion of the buildings and servicing of the Laboratories coincided with the outbreak of the War and this had a very important effect in the formative stages of the Laboratory. Purely scientific work, however important and significant, had to give place to more pressing immediate utilitarian needs. The Laboratory, thus, began work on the diseases of Sandalwood but this was interrupted by War-needs. It is against this

background that the work so far done has to be viewed.

About 70 species of Mysore Timbers have been identified against their local names, sectioned, photographed and indexed. The mechanical properties of about a dozen of these have been determined in the form of small clear specimens.

A semi-commercial plant was run during the war years for the manufacture of wood battery separators, tool-handles and of identity discs to meet priority service needs. The facilities of the Laboratory were freely made use of by the Defence Services for the identification of timbers.

The cultivation of pyrethrum was taken up similarly to meet war time needs. About 80 acres of these plantations were grown in the State. The pyrethrum contents of the harvest averaged about 0.8 to 0.9 per cent.

The cultivation of Lac was revived after an interruption of nearly a decade. Shorea talura is the principal host. The present annual production is about 8 tons and a scheme to step this up to 20 tons is being implemented.

Work on the compilation of small Hand-book of Mysore Timbers has been interrupted. A survey of the Minor Forest Products of the State was undertaken by the Laboratory and the results summarised in a brochure published in 1946.

Other analytical works done so far include the examination of (a) Local tanstuffs, (b) Cinchona, (c) Essential Oil from the blossoms of Shorea talura, and (d) the use of vegetable insecticides as possible Wood Preservatives.

The Laboratory has been closely associated with the investigation on the establishment of the Rayon Industry in the State. The production of Bamboo Cellulose of Rayon grade specification was worked upon. Rayon fibre of fair quality has been made from out of the local Bamboo.

The Laboratory has participated in the following Committees of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research (a) Sandal Spike Investigation Committee, (b) Bobbins and Shuttles Sub-Committee, and (c) Essential Oils Sub-Committee. It has also been

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associated with the periodical tract examination of Treated Railway Sleepers on the Mysore Railways.

The classes of the Mysore Forest Ranger School are held, during the Headquarters Term, at the Forest Research Laboratory whose members are Lecturers at the School.

A departmental journal which was published quarterly was suspended in 1945.

The carpentry shop of the Laboratory was during the war years to retain local artisans in wood work. All of them readily obtained lucrative employment in commercial concerns. The Forest Departmental display at (principally) the Mysore Exhibition has been entrusted to the Forest Research Laboratory.

The Laboratory has answered a large number of queries, scientific, technical and commercial, relating to Mysore Forests.

It is worthy of note that the investment on the buildings and capital equipment of the Forest Research Laboratory has been met from out of the profits earned by the departmental wood preservation plant.

Sri B. M. SEENAPPA.—I have no supplementaries to ask.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—What is the name of the present Chief Research Officer?

Mr. SPEAKER.—You can see the Civil List.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—I think, it is Dr. Ramaswamy.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—Is it not a fact that this Forest Research Laboratory is meant to train Assistant Conservator of Forests?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—This question refers to Research Laboratory.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—Is it not a fact that the Chief Research Officer represented to the Government that the laboratory is not well-equipped?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—It has been equipped to a certain extent. It can be improved and some more equipment may be supplied to it.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—Will you try to equip it as early as possible?

(No answer.)

Supply of Electricity for irrigation to certain villages of Madhugiri Taluk.

Q.—471. Sri MUDDURAMIAH (Koratagere-Madhugiri).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of raiyats of Chennasagara, Chickkahosalli, Byalya, Doddahosalli, Gamikaranahalli, Taggihalli and Andaralu villages in Madhugiri Taluk who had submitted representation to Government requesting supply of electric power for irrigation;

(b) the action taken in this behalf?

A.—Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—

(a) Channasagara and surrounding area ... 18
Chikkahosahally, Byalya, Doddahosahalli, Gamikaranahalli and Puravara ... 24
Taggihally and Andaralu ... Nil

(b) The work of extending power lines to feed irrigation pumps in Channasagara and surrounding places has been taken up and the same is under progress.

An estimate for power supply to 24 I. P. Sets at Chickahosahalli, Byalya, Doddahosahally, Gamikaranahalli and Puravara in Madhugiri Taluk has been prepared and the same will be taken up for consideration on its being finalised.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮುದ್ದುರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಈ ಪುರವಾರ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಬ್ಯಾಲಿ, ಚನ್ನಸಾಗರ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ರೈತರು ಪಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಜೋಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಪವರ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ತೊಂದರೆಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ? ಡಾ|| ಆರ್. ನಾಗನಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮುದ್ದುರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗೃತೆಯಾಗಿ ಪವರನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಡಾ|| ಆರ್. ನಾಗನಗೌಡ.—ಚಿಕ್ಕಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ, ದೊಡ್ಡಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಬ್ಯಾಲಿ, ಪುರವಾರ, ಗಮಿಕಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಯಾರಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಬೇಗನೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.